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FOREIGN TRADE

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Virginia tobacco, grown in Southern Rhodesia, almost ready for picking. Canada imports Turkish tobacco from that country, purchases last year amounting to 105,459 pounds, valued at \$60,000. Other imports from Southern Rhodesia include chrome ore, sole leather, lemon and orange oil.

Photo by Public Relations Department.

Canadian Sales to United States Higher and Purchases Lower

Foreign trade reached record proportions in first half of 1948—Trade pattern changing—Exports exceed imports by \$148,000,000 in the first half of year—ERP sustains European demand for Canadian foodstuffs.

CANADIAN foreign trade reached record proportions in the first half of 1948, with total merchandising imports and exports amounting to \$2,671 million, \$85 million more than in the corresponding period in 1947. Accompanying this increase was a shift in the pattern of Canadian trade. Exports to the United States were higher, \$646 million, as compared with \$482 million, while imports were lower, \$884 million as compared with \$981 million. The trading position was about the reverse vis-à-vis the United Kingdom, with exports hardly changed, \$360 million as compared with \$353 million, but imports considerably up, \$139 million as compared with \$85 million. Trading with the rest of the world showed an even more pronounced shift, with exports down and imports up.

Canadian Trade for Six Months

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1947	First six months 1948 (Millions of dollars)	1947	1948
United Kingdom	85	139	353	360
United States	981	884	482	646
Rest of world	191	247	494	395
Total	1,257	1,270	1,329	1,401

Since almost all Canadian sales are cash sales at present, the most encouraging sign of relief for Canada's current United States dollar shortage was the improved balance of trade, with exports exceeding imports by \$131 million in the first six months of 1948, as compared with \$72 million in the corresponding period of 1947. However, trading conditions in June, 1948, were less favourable than in the preceding five months. This is particularly true for exports, which in June, 1948, were \$47 million lower than in the preceding month and \$38 million lower than in June, 1947. A drop in wheat and flour shipments to the United Kingdom because of the short crop in 1947 was mainly responsible for this.

Improved Trading Position With the United States

Canada's merchandise sales to the United States in the first half of 1948 rose to \$646 million, an increase of \$164 million over the same period last year. Higher prices, particularly for forestry products and base metals, accounted for part of the increase. Lower tariffs, resulting from the Geneva Trade Agreements, also assisted Canada's competitive

Canadian Trade on Percentage Basis

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1947	First six months 1948 (Per cent)	1947	1948
United Kingdom	7	11	27	26
United States	78	70	36	46
Rest of world	15	19	37	28
Total	100	100	100	100

position in the United States. In addition, there was some diversion of exports from the United Kingdom and other soft-currency areas to the United States. Meanwhile, the Canadian import restriction program had the effect of curtailing somewhat purchases from the United States, while imports from the United Kingdom and other countries increased because of the low level they had reached during the war and the immediate post-war period.

Trade with United Kingdom and Rest of World

The European Recovery Program has sustained the European demand for Canadian food products, as well as for some primary minerals and forestry products. Wheat and flour sales, particularly to the United Kingdom, declined during May and June of this year. Increase of exports of other commodities, such as meats, newsprint, lumber and base metals, offset the decline in May, but with no such offsets in June, total Canadian exports were down, as indicated above. Large-scale grain shipments are not to be expected again until the new crop is available.

Canadian Import Trade

	June			January-June		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
MAIN GROUPS				(Millions of Dollars)		
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	13.3	30.2	33.1	62.9	173.6	165.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.7	9.8	4.9	13.3	47.2	38.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6.1	36.6	29.7	44.9	220.3	179.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.7	8.0	6.2	15.8	45.3	38.1
Iron and Products.....	13.4	69.1	69.4	87.3	362.4	393.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.3	15.4	13.9	19.8	78.9	77.1
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	11.8	39.2	57.6	54.0	191.8	262.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.7	9.5	9.4	15.7	58.1	58.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.0	13.2	8.9	22.9	79.2	57.8
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	58.9	231.1	233.0	336.7	1,256.7	1,270.1
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	9.2	18.1	26.0	59.5	84.7	139.2
America.....	2.7	2.8	4.9	9.4	14.4	21.2
Africa.....	0.3	1.4	4.4	2.5	10.1	14.8
Asia.....	2.7	3.6	10.1	11.6	35.2	38.7
Oceania.....	1.3	2.7	3.5	7.7	15.9	17.3
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	16.3	30.6	48.8	90.8	160.5	231.2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	37.1	174.9	155.7	215.5	981.7	886.5
Latin America.....	1.5	12.9	19.7	7.0	70.1	107.1
Europe.....	2.9	10.2	5.8	18.2	31.6	28.1
Other Foreign.....	1.1	2.5	3.0	5.2	12.9	17.2
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	42.6	200.4	184.2	245.9	1,096.3	1,038.9
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	58.9	231.1	233.0	336.7	1,256.7	1,270.1

NOTE:—Totals represent sums of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

Pattern of Commodity Trade

Exports of manufactured goods declined somewhat from 1947 levels. This was especially so for textile products, iron and steel products and for chemicals. The decline was due partly to import restrictions imposed by other British Empire and Latin American countries as a result of the dollar famine. But other factors were significant. The decreased exports of textiles can be attributed to the strong domestic demand which arose when textile imports from the United States were restricted. Also iron and steel exports have been affected by uneven deliveries of large items, such as ships, locomotives and other railway stock. Canada expects to market substantially increased quantities of these commodities in the second half of the year. Finally, gas and steel shortages sharply curtailed automotive production during the first six months of 1948.

Import restrictions have held imports at levels little above those of last year. The largest decreases were registered in agricultural and animal products and in textiles. The continued heavy investment program in Canada has been accompanied by an increase in imports of iron and steel products and other manufactured goods. Since most of these purchases were made in the United States, where prices have risen sharply over the last year, the increased dollar values reflect higher prices rather than larger volume. Increase in textiles and other manufactures from the United Kingdom and other soft-currency countries occurred, although for the most part shipments remained somewhat behind expectations.

Export Market For Swedish Timber Fairly Active In The Past Year

Quota for the year sold by late November—Industry reached agreement with government concerning export prices—Business Cycle Equalization Fund established by having mills withhold Kr.100 per standard on exported timber.

By F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the fourth in a series of articles by Mr. Palmer on economic conditions in Sweden during the past year, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The others appeared in the July 24th, August 7th and August 14th issues.)

STOCKHOLM, March, 1948.—Export of timber from Sweden in the spring of 1947 was delayed somewhat, pending the conclusion of the agreement between the industry and the government concerning export prices. The agreement finally concluded stipulated that prices of timber for export will be free but that the mills will reserve Kr.100 per standard for a "Business Cycle Equalization Fund".

The first export quota fixed for timber for 1947 was for 360,000 standards, which, for the deliveries of other wood goods, estimated at 400,000 standards, should bring exports for the year up to about the same quantity as in 1946. It was also announced that those timber mills attached to the Wood Exporters Association would reserve for the domestic market timber amounting to about 50 per cent of the quantities they would export, or about 144,000 standards. The total quantity of wood reserved in 1947 for the domestic market was expected to total between 600,000 and 700,000 standards.

June saw the usual conclusion of the larger sales of timber, including 115,000 standards to Great Britain, of the allocated quota of 178,500 standards of sawn and planed timber.

Sales were quickly made of the 19,500 standards allocated to Tangier, Italy, Belgium, Greece and Portugal, but no sales were reported to Holland or Denmark, as there seemed to be some disagreement regarding prices to those markets.

Quota for Optional Markets Established

At the end of July the Fuel Commission, to which is entrusted the management or control of Sweden's forests operations, timber production, fuel procurement, and timber export allocations, announced that 105,000 standards would be released for export to "optional markets" against payment in dollars, sterling or Swiss francs. It also announced that the export of spars and baulks, box boards, both sawn and planed, would be free of quota on the same terms. It was noted that box boards had to be offered by Sweden at lower prices to meet competition from other countries. Business in timber was reported to have been "lively" during July, especially to Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

The decision of the British Government to suspend indefinitely free convertibility of sterling in late August gave a profound shock to the Swedish timber exporters. It was felt that subsequent British import restrictions might well have a serious effect on Swedish timber exports to Great Britain.

Timber Market Generally Active in September

Although the uncertainty regarding the conclusion of the trade and payment negotiations with Great Britain was affecting the export of timber, the timber market generally in September was active, with trade being done with South Africa, Belgium, Egypt and Palestine. Of the quantity for which export permits would be granted in 1947, some 430,000 standards, there were still about 60,000 standards unsold in early October. It was believed that decision regarding the final destination of this quantity was delayed, pending the settlement of the negotiations with Great Britain.

Estimates were published during October of the output of Swedish sawmills. For 1947 it was estimated that production would reach 1.3 million standards, compared with a prewar average of about 1.5 million. It was pointed out that, as a result of a greatly increased domestic consumption, the quantity made available for export aggregated some 400,000 standards, compared with 870,000 standards in 1937.

Although some payment difficulties were experienced, some timber was sold for export in October. During the latter half of November the outstanding balances of quotas for exports, under bilateral trade agreements, were considerably reduced as a result of many sales of timber. France, Belgium and Holland each bought relatively large quantities of timber, French purchases for the season being exceeded only by Great Britain's and Holland's. By late November, sales reached the 1947 quota of 400,000 standards. The total had been agreed as being satisfactory to all concerned, after duly considering all the circumstances. However, in November it was reported that about one-half of the export quantities sold still awaited shipment.

It is inadvisable to quote ex factory prices at some interior point. The customer wants c.i.f. port of destination prices. if he can get them, or at least an f.o.b. vessel (named port) quotation. If necessary to quote an ex factory price, the freight rates and charges to and beyond port of shipment should be given. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 45.*)

New Pamphlet Outlines Economic Co-Operation Administration

"American Business and European Recovery", prepared by ECA in Washington, covers in detail many aspects of the Administration's organization and the basis on which business should be done under the program of foreign aid—Main topics summarized for the benefit of Canadian exporters.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1948.—The Economic Co-operation Administration in Washington has prepared a pamphlet entitled, "American Business and European Recovery", which covers in detail many aspects of the ECA organization and the basis on which business should be done under the program of foreign aid. While it is naturally directed mainly to United States firms, it applies with modifications to Canadian exporters as well. While some of the information has already been outlined in *Foreign Trade* (see the June 19 and June 26 issues), the main topics dealt with in the pamphlet briefly are as follows:

Purpose and Responsibilities of ECA

The Foreign Assistance Act declares that the restoration or maintenance in European countries of principles of individual liberty, free institutions and genuine independence rests largely upon the establishment of sound economic conditions, stable international economic relationships, and the achievement by the countries of Europe of a healthy economy, independent of extraordinary outside assistance. The accomplishment of these objectives calls for a plan of European recovery based on a strong production effort, the expansion of foreign trade, the creation of economic co-operation, and the progressive elimination of trade barriers. The purpose of the Act is to effectuate this policy by furnishing material and financial assistance to the participating countries in such a manner as to aid them through their own individual and concerted efforts to become independent of outside economic assistance (a) by promoting industrial and agricultural production, (b) by furthering the restoration or maintenance of the soundness of European currencies and finances, and (c) by facilitating and stimulating the growth of international trade by appropriate measures, including reduction of barriers which may hamper such trade.

The responsibility of the ECA is, of course, to administer the Foreign Assistance Act, which was signed by the President of the United States on April 3, 1948. Included in this Act and the subsequent Appropriation Act, signed on June 20, 1948, are provisions for the ECA to be responsible also for the China Aid Act, the Greek-Turkish Assistance Act, and other foreign assistance measures. The Act clearly sets forth in Section 105 the following four main functions of ECA:

(1) to review and appraise the requirements of participating countries for assistance under the terms of this title;

(2) to formulate programs of United States assistance under this title, including approval of specific projects which have been submitted by the participating countries;

(3) to provide for the efficient execution of any such programs as may be placed in operation; and

(4) to terminate provision of assistance or take other remedial action as provided in Section 118 of this title.

ECA Not in any Sense a Purchasing Agency

ECA is a financing and policy-making agency of the United States Government and is not in any sense a purchasing agency. ECA does not purchase itself, nor does it place orders. The function in this regard is limited to making available to nations participating in the recovery programs dollar funds which the participating country, in turn, uses to procure goods and services. ECA is, of course, responsible for seeing that the funds made available are used for the purposes intended and not wasted. To this end, each participating country will file with ECA—first in Paris through the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), and subsequently in Washington with ECA—a rather detailed statement of its requirements for the year ending June 30, 1949. In addition, and particularly during the early stages of ERP, quarterly programs are also being submitted.

The programs thus submitted are thoroughly screened and reviewed with a view to ensuring that they are reasonable as regards availability of supplies; that the country's overall requirements fall within the available dollars; and finally that they comply with the general purposes of European recovery. When these country programs are concurred in by OEEC and ECA, the participating country is then given a green light to proceed with procurement. Meanwhile the allocation of funds has taken place in ECA following the receipt of recommendations by the participating countries themselves as to the division of the available funds. The overall appropriation made by Congress for European recovery for the year ending June 30, 1949, was \$5,055,000,000. The Act lays down the general basis on which these funds are to be used and provides that roughly 80 per cent is to be available in the form of grants and the balance of 20 per cent as loans.

In addition to laying down the action which participating countries must take with respect to repayment of ECA loans, the handling of ECA funds, the signing of ECA bilateral agreements, etc., the Act also makes provision for the procuring of goods from countries other than the United States. It is this so-called off-shore provision which makes possible the expenditure of ECA dollar funds in Canada by participating countries.

There are at the same time certain limitations to the use of ECA dollars in that the Economic Co-operation Administration is obliged under the Act to ensure that agricultural products which are declared to be surplus in the United States are purchased in the United States. Provision is also made, under Section 202 of the Appropriations Act, that no ECA funds may be used for the purchase in bulk of any commodities (other than commodities procured by or in the possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation) at prices higher than the market price prevailing in the United States at the time of the purchase, adjusted for differences in the cost of transportation, quality, terms of payment, etc.

Trade Through Normal Commercial Channels Stressed

It is important to note a phrase which appears frequently in the pamphlet, "No matter who does the buying, American business must do the selling". This is equally applicable to Canadian exporters. The basic policy of ECA from the start has been that, as far as possible, trade must flow through normal commercial channels. ECA as a matter of policy is opposed to purchasing through government agencies, and although the latter will of necessity be used in some instances, the desire is to avoid their use whenever possible. It cannot be overstressed, therefore, that those who are interested in getting ERP business must themselves take

the initiative in soliciting orders overseas. For this purpose, agency arrangements are usually essential. Canadian exporters not already represented in ERP countries should proceed at once, with the assistance of the Trade Commissioners, to complete their agency arrangements.

Despite the desire for private trade, in some cases purchases through government agencies will continue. This will probably apply largely in the cases of Turkey, Greece, Trieste and Bizone Germany, for which purpose United States agencies, such as the Bureau of Federal Supply, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Department of the Army, all in Washington, will be the main procurement agencies. Working in close collaboration with these will, of course, be the Canadian Commercial Corporation in so far as purchases in Canada are concerned.

Mention has already been made of the overall approval of country programs. When this has been accomplished, the participating country will then proceed to issue specific requests based on applications for import permits received from its own importers. These requests are then submitted to ECA in Washington for screening as to availability, source, price, etc. If approved, they are returned to the participating country, which then issues the import and foreign exchange permits and the importer proceeds to place (or confirm) his order in the usual way. In the case of countries having sufficient dollar reserves, as for instance the United Kingdom, it not infrequently happens that the transaction with the supplying country is completed prior to approval for the procurement by ECA. In these cases, the reimbursement method of payment is employed.

Statements of Canadian Availabilities Prepared

To assist the participating country in selecting sources from which to draw supplies as well as to assist ECA itself, the Canadian authorities have prepared an annual as well as quarterly statements showing the availability of major commodities in Canada. These statements are in the hands of all the overseas authorities concerned with programming of requirements, as well as with ECA itself, foreign missions in Ottawa and Washington, and United States procurement agencies.

It must be borne in mind, however, that each ERP country is relatively free to use its funds as it thinks best and to draw supplies from whatever source it desires. ECA obviously imposes certain restrictions in order to ensure that the funds are used to the best possible advantage, that they are used for the purpose for which they were granted, and that their expenditure falls within the general terms of the Foreign Assistance Act.

In the case of farm products which are declared to be in surplus supply by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, ECA may insist that these goods be procured from within the United States whenever ECA dollars are used. With these limitations, however, it depends almost entirely upon the individual exporter in Canada to do the selling. Exporters who have established business contacts should carry on as under normal conditions in soliciting business in ERP countries. Those who are not already represented overseas should take steps to appoint suitable agents. The trade representatives of the Foreign Trade Service in ERP countries will of course be glad to lend every possible assistance in this connection.

Four Possible Sources for Orders to Reach Canadian Exporters

Orders will reach Canadian exporters from four possible sources: (1) From an overseas importer direct; (2) from a Canadian Government agency such as the Canadian Commercial Corporation; (3) from a United States Government agency; or (4) from an overseas country's buying mission.

The documentation required for sales financed by ECA is outlined in the June 26th issue of *Foreign Trade*. In certain instances it is reasonable to expect that additional documents will be required. The Canadian exporter, however, should receive instructions to this effect from his overseas buyer whenever this is the case and instructions regarding documentation, etc., so given to him. (A reprint of the articles appearing in the June 19th and 26th issues of *Foreign Trade*, entitled "Canadian Commodities Contribute to European Recovery Program", may be obtained from the Director, Publicity Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

With regard to insurance, commissions, etc., conditions and circumstances will undoubtedly require new rulings and regulations by ECA from time to time. In many cases no regulations have so far been made, and ECA will almost certainly find it extremely difficult to issue specific regulations on many of the points which are bound to arise in connection with ECA documentation and shipments in the future. Meanwhile, in those cases where it is the custom of the trade to quote c.i.f., it is in order for Canadian exporters to continue to operate on this basis. ECA have given verbal assurances that unless there is good reason to question such procedure they will authorize these charges. In this matter no difficulty is anticipated concerning those overseas purchases covered by ECA reimbursement, but new and perhaps difficult questions may quite possibly arise when payment is made direct to the Canadian exporter by letter of commitment. In either case, however, the Canadian exporter should normally be advised by the overseas importer precisely what documents are required. In cases of special difficulty, the Foreign Trade Service in Ottawa will be prepared to have special inquiries made concerning specific problems as they arise on behalf of any Canadian exporter.

(Editor's Note—A copy of "American Business and European Recovery", as well as a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The European Recovery Program—Information for Americans Going Abroad", may be obtained from the Director, Publicity Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Canadian Jersey Cattle Bought by Great Britain for Breeding Purposes

One bull and three in-calf heifers shipped from Montreal with balance of consignment of Holstein cattle—\$224,000 made available for livestock purchase.

GREAT BRITAIN has recognized the high quality of Canadian Jersey cattle, authority having recently been granted by the Ministry of Agriculture for the importation of four purebred animals for breeding purposes. One Jersey bull, *Brampton B.P. Registrar*, has been purchased for Messrs. Chivers, of Histon, Cambridgeshire, while three in-calf heifers were sold to Messrs. Ovaltine. The shipment left Montreal on August 12, together with the balance of a consignment of Holstein cattle, bought for the British market. Approximately £56,000 (\$224,000) was made available for the purchase of this livestock.

Agricultural Exhibition to be Held in Paris

An international agricultural exhibition (Salon de la Machine Agricole) will be held in Paris, France, from March 1 to March 6, 1949. Manufacturers interested in exhibiting or visiting should apply direct to the administration of this Salon, 38 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e. Applications will close on October 15, 1948.

Canadian Wheat Crop Estimated Higher Than For Last Year

First forecast is 372 million bushels, compared with 341 million in 1947—Outturn of oats and barley greater—Production of rye nearly 100 per cent higher than last year—Near-record flaxseed crop expected.

CANADA'S wheat crop for 1948 is estimated at approximately 372 million bushels, which is some 31 million bushels greater than the production in 1947 and about 35 million bushels below the ten-year (1938-47) average outturn. The estimated average yield per seeded acre is 15.4 bushels, compared with 14.0 bushels last year and with a ten-year average of 17.1 bushels per acre. The current crop will be harvested from an estimated 24.1 million acres, as compared with 24.3 million in 1947 and with 23.7 million for the ten-year average.

In issuing last Tuesday its first estimate of production of the principal grain crops, hay and clover and alfalfa for Canada in 1948, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics explained that the first crop estimate was in the nature of a forecast and was subject to revision in the light of actual harvesting conditions, as most of the spring grains are not yet ready for harvesting. The yield estimates are based on July 31 reports from crop correspondents throughout Canada and information supplied by the agricultural statisticians of the various provinces. The acreages used were derived from the Bureau's annual June 1 crop survey. In this connection it is observed that, due to adverse spring weather conditions, seeding was extremely late this year over much of the Canadian west—with a fair proportion of the crop in some areas remaining to be seeded after the survey date (June 1). The acreage survey data thus contain an element of seeding "intentions", and the estimates may accordingly require revision should later checks indicate that actual seedings did not approximate the levels anticipated by correspondents at June 1.

In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is expected to yield 340 million bushels, as compared with 319 million in 1947. The anticipated average yield of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 14.8 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 22.9, Saskatchewan 12.3, and Alberta 17.3 bushels per acre. The estimated production of wheat in the remaining provinces of Canada is approximately 32 million bushels, of which Ontario's outturn at 28.6 million represents the principal part. All but 1.2 million bushels of the production in Ontario is fall wheat.

Production of Other Crops

Oats—The production of oats in 1948 is placed at approximately 338 million bushels, a gain of some 59 million over the 1947 outturn. The larger 1948 outturn is due principally to the bumper crop being obtained in Ontario, along with sharply higher anticipated yields per acre in Quebec and Manitoba.

Barley—Barley production, estimated at just over 146 million bushels, is up approximately 5 million from the 1947 level, with gains registered in the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec more than offsetting an anticipated decline of 6 million bushels in the Saskatchewan outturn.

Rye—The combined output of fall and spring rye is estimated to be 26.3 million bushels, representing an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the 1947 production. The all-Canada acreage of 2.1 million is nearly double

last year's figure, while the anticipated average yield at 12·5 bushels per seeded acre compares favourably with the 1947 average of 11·4 bushels. Most of the rye production will be centred in Alberta and Saskatchewan, while Manitoba and Ontario will each harvest rye crops in excess of 2 million bushels. The 1948 Canadian rye crop as currently estimated is exceeded only by the 1922 crop, which reached 32·4 million bushels.

Flaxseed—A near-record Canadian flaxseed crop of 18 million bushels from 1·9 million seeded acres is anticipated this year. The outturn of flaxseed in 1947 was 12·2 million bushels, while the largest flaxseed crop previously harvested in Canada amounted to 26·1 million bushels in 1912. The principal factor contributing to the expected increase in flax production is the sharp increase in acreage in Manitoba, where a crop of 11·5 million bushels is expected from 1,062,000 seeded acres. Manitoba's 1947 flaxseed crop was placed at 5·2 million bushels from 556,000 seeded acres.

Forage Crops—Satisfactory yields of hay, clover and alfalfa are expected in most provinces. For Canada as a whole, the total production of hay and clover is currently estimated at 15·7 million tons in comparison with last year's 16·2 million tons. The production of alfalfa (first cutting) is placed at 2·3 million tons as against last year's 1·8 million for the first cutting, the increase being due principally to greater acreage and yields in the Province of Ontario.

Acreages—All acreage data used in this estimate are derived from the June survey returns. It will be observed that some revisions have been made in the data previously published in the Bureau's preliminary estimate of acreages released on July 22. The acreage supplement attached to this report presents the acreages of principal grain crops and summerfallow by crop districts in the Prairie Provinces for 1948.

Production of Principal Grain and Forage Crops

Production of principal grain and forage crops in Canada; first estimate 1948 and averages for the previous five- and ten-year periods:

	1948 Bus.	1943-47 Bus.	1938-47 Bus.
Wheat	371,967,000	354,818,000	406,642,000
Oats	338,269,000	402,600,000	410,684,000
Barley	146,175,000	171,658,000	153,766,000
Rye	26,268,000	8,717,000	12,032,000
Flaxseed	18,044,600	10,763,000	8,095,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Hay and clover	15,661,000	16,126,000	15,057,000
Alfalfa	2,280,000 ¹	3,347,000 ²	3,001,000 ²

¹ First cutting only. ² All cuttings.

Export control is exercised temporarily over certain commodities, due to the necessity of maintaining Canadian price ceilings, to an urgent domestic demand for products in short supply, and heavy world commitments for foodstuffs of which there are limited stocks. A list of these commodities under export control and regulations governing their movement may be obtained from the Export Permit Branch, Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, in Ottawa. Canadian exporters are advised to consult a copy of these regulations before making offers to foreign buyers. Orders for goods under export control should not be accepted before an export permit has been secured. (See our *ABC of Canadian Export Trade*, page 57.)

China Issues New Regulations To Increase Overseas Remittances

Overseas Chinese nationals, effective July 29, may export a wide range of commodities to China, provided they are for use in manufacturing industries and productive enterprises—Eleven articles are designed to meet in part the suggestions made by European Recovery Program officials.

By L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

SHANGHAI, August 2, 1948.—Effective July 29, overseas Chinese nationals may export a wide range of commodities to China, provided such commodities are for use in Chinese manufacturing industries and productive enterprises. The new regulations were promulgated in an effort to increase overseas Chinese remittances, one of China's most important invisible exports in prewar years. Dr. P. H. Ho, chairman of China's Export-Import Board, emphasized that the new regulations were issued not only to offer overseas Chinese an opportunity to help and increase production in existing productive enterprises, but also to enable them to establish, where desired, other enterprises designed to speed up national recovery and reconstruction in China.

The new regulations are designed to meet in part the suggestions made by European Recovery Program officials that additional aid to China depended largely on China's efforts to assist in her own recovery. The Chinese authorities feel that, by offering attractive import arrangements to overseas Chinese, a number of needed reconstruction materials can be secured without recourse to China's restricted foreign exchange resources. The new regulations permit an applicant to bring in capital goods, replacement parts, and industrial raw materials designed to supplement United States aid to China.

Import Procedures Made as Simple as Possible

Import procedures have been made as simple as possible and overseas Chinese may place their imports with authorized importers. Recommendations from industrial leaders regarding the new regulations will be welcome and taken into favourable consideration by the government.

The new regulations will not affect the existing quota allocation system. In fact, it will call upon facilities of qualified importers to help overseas and other Chinese nationals in placing their orders.

Goods the importation of which is permitted under the new regulations are in seventeen categories: (1) rice, (2) wheat, (3) wheat flour, (4) cotton, (5) jute and gunny bags, (6) hemp, (7) tires for motor vehicles and crude rubber, (8) timber and railway sleepers, (9) fertilizers, (10) gasoline, (11) liquid fuel, (12) lubricating oil, (13) coal, (14) coke, (15) paper and wood pulp, (16) coconut oil and (17) pharmaceuticals for the manufacture of patent medicine.

A further announcement by the Central Government authorities stated that it is expressly hoped that the new policy will induce sizeable investments of foreign funds held by Chinese nationals abroad in productive enterprises in China. The Chinese Government spokesman also added that, during the period foreign exchange has been under control, adequate supplies for the maintenance of Chinese industries have been a persistent problem.

The reaction in business circles to the new regulations, both foreign and Chinese, has been favourable, inasmuch as they represent a useful relaxa-

tion of the present rigid import controls and offer an opportunity to registered importers to co-operate with overseas Chinese in a useful range of essential products.

Authoritative sources state that additional measures are under review by the Chinese National Government, designed to grant similar concessions to foreign businessmen in China, whereby they may utilize foreign exchange held abroad and also remit part of their business profits from China at the official rate of exchange.

Eleven Articles of New Regulations Outlined

The new regulations have been issued in the form of eleven articles as follows:

Article I.—The term “productive enterprises” as herein used shall include manufacturing industries, mining, agricultural, forestry, fishing, animal husbandry, water conservancy, public utilities, transportation and communication, processed farm products for export and handicrafts.

Foreign exchange of Chinese nationals shall be certified by the depositing bank abroad that such funds had been deposited on or before June 30, 1948.

Article II.—The remittance of foreign exchange of overseas and of other Chinese nationals for the construction of new, or expansion of existing, productive enterprises shall comply with the following conditions:

(1) The productive enterprises are actually needed in China or their production will increase exports.

(2) Over one-half of the principal raw materials required by such productive enterprises shall be obtainable in China.

The foregoing limitation shall not apply to the removal to China of productive enterprises hitherto operated by Chinese overseas.

Article III.—Applications for import licences made under the preceding article hereof shall comply with the following conditions:

(1) The shipment of the capital goods under application shall be effected within eighteen months from the date of issuance of import licence.

(2) The construction work of the enterprise concerned shall be completed within twenty-four months from the date of the issuance of import licence.

(3) The value of capital goods for new enterprises shall not be less than U.S.\$10,000 or its equivalent in other foreign currencies.

Article IV.—Applicants for imports permitted hereunder for the construction of new, or expansion of existing, enterprises shall submit the whole project and prospectus of construction or expansion to the respective authorities for approval, and, upon approval, shall apply to the Export-Import Board for an import licence, which shall authorize the importation of the following only:

(1) Capital goods (Schedule I of the Foreign Trade Regulations) actually for the applicant's own use.

(2) Necessary accessories of the aforementioned capital goods or supplies required for their installation.

(3) Equipment required for the project, which is unobtainable in China and must be purchased from abroad.

(4) Raw materials needed for the project and strictly for the applicant's own use, not exceeding the quantities required for six months' production.

(5) For the maintenance of existing productive enterprises and for the continuance of their production, however, the applicant may apply directly to the Export-Import Board for licence to import accessories and parts for replacement purposes with the foreign exchange of overseas Chinese and of other Chinese nationals.

Article V.—When goods to be imported hereunder are ordered and purchased through importers, the application for an import licence shall be countersigned by the importer.

Article VI.—With respect to the construction of new, or expansion of existing, enterprises, the applicant shall report monthly in writing to the respective authorities and to the Export-Import Board on the progress of the work, and the use or storage of supplies and raw materials under the project. When necessary, checking and inspection may be made by authorized representatives of the respective authorities.

Article VII.—In case of re-sale for profit of the goods imported under Article IV, the applicant and the importer concerned shall be subject to the penalty of permanent suspension of raw material quotas and shall also be denied the privilege of applying for any other imports.

Article VIII.—Where Chinese national currency is required in the construction of new, or expansion of existing, enterprises financed by overseas Chinese funds, the applicant may, upon approval of the authorities concerned, apply to the Export-Import Board for licence to import goods falling under categories specified by the government. The Export-Import Board shall announce from time to time the categories of goods allowed to be imported hereunder in the light of domestic requirements.

Article IX.—Goods imported under the preceding article hereof may be disposed of by either of the following methods:

(1) Upon the prior approval of the Export-Import Board, the applicant may sell direct to productive enterprises requiring such goods; or

(2) The applicant may request the government-designated agency or agencies to sell for his account with the proceeds to be deposited with a government-designated bank or banks for meeting Chinese currency payments in accordance with the stages of the approved project.

Article X.—The status of overseas Chinese, as owner of overseas Chinese funds under these regulations, shall be certified in writing by their respective consular authorities and approved by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

Article XI.—These regulations shall take effect on the date of their promulgation.

Bizonia Experienced Sharp Increase In Food Imports in the Past Year

Over 5,000,000 metric tons of foodstuffs received in year ended June 30, 1948—This amount was 50 per cent greater than previous year's, and almost equal to total imported from VE day to June, 1947.

By B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative

FRANKFURT, July 26, 1948.—Over 5,000,000 metric tons of food imports were received in the Bizonal Area during the 1947-48 year, ending June 30, 1948. The imports, which totalled 5,455,200 metric tons, were 50 per cent greater than food imports for 1946-47 and only slightly less than the entire amount of food imported since V-E day through June of last year.

Total bread grain and flour imports for 1947-48 were 3,951,000 tons, representing an increase of 1,184,000 tons over last year's flour and bread grain imports. Fish imports were 23,400 tons greater than last year, while fresh potato imports were 36,600 tons larger. Imports of cereals, cereal products and peas, and beans were almost three times the 1946-47 figure of 43,000 tons. Dried-milk imports were more than double the 1946-47 figure, and almost equal to the entire amount of dried milk imported since the beginning of the occupation through June, 1947.

Wider Variety of Food Arrived in Quantity

Particularly significant were the large shipments of other types of food during 1947-48, which included many food items which were imported for the first time since the beginning of the occupation. The largest of these items was sugar. Sugar shipments, consisting principally of raw Cuban sugar, totalled 429,200 tons. The first sugar shipments arrived last November. The first shipments of imported dried fruit arrived in October, 1947, and by June 30, 1948, shipments had reached a total of 142,800 tons. The dried fruit consisted of apricots, raisins and prunes from the United States, and dates from Iraq.

The first sizeable shipments of fats, oils and oilseeds also arrived in 1947-48. These imports, including peanuts, copra, whale, herring and coconut oil, lard and fatbacks, totalled 131,300 tons. Fresh vegetables, amounting to 34,000 tons, were imported in the spring of 1948, principally from Holland, and 4,200 tons of fresh fruits from Italy. The Italian fruit represents the only imports of fresh fruit since the beginning of the occupation.

Major Demand of Belgian Congo Market is Native Trade Goods

Only limited demand for European-type goods—Purchasing power of foreign colony high while that of natives low—Goods must be well packed to withstand rough handling—Few customs documents required.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the sixth in a series of articles on the Belgian Congo, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The previous articles appeared in the July 10th, July 24th, July 31st, August 7th and August 14th issues. One franc equals \$0.0228 Canadian.)

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 28, 1948.—With a European population about the size of a small Canadian city, the Belgian Congo offers a very limited outlet for European-type consumer goods. These are imported, but many of them on a small scale, largely through firms with offices in North America or Europe. The important demand is for "trade goods" for native consumption. From the Canadian point of view these include cheap foods, such as dried and canned fish and flour; hardware, particularly padlocks, hurricane lanterns, cheap aluminum-ware, enamel-ware, and cutlery; textiles, especially cotton prints and rayon squares; and plastic native-type jewellery. As well, there is a demand for certain industrial supplies and equipment for the lumbering, mining, oil extraction, soap-making, brewing, textile and other local industries, as well as such special items as steel boats of about five tons capacity, petrol refrigerators, steel sheets, asbestos fibres, newsprint and other paper.

With the preponderantly native population, the purchasing power of the European residents is of little relative importance. It may be mentioned, however, that in March, 1947, the currency in circulation amounted to 1,684,534,000 francs, the highest figure recorded up to that time. With the exception of 1945, the annual budgets of the Colony have shown a credit balance since 1939. While the European population is small, its purchasing power is greater than would be that of a city with the same population in Canada because of the numerous industries, extractive, manufacturing, and transport; the relatively predominant age group (20 to 45), compared with the large number of non-income earners in the average Canadian community; and the high salaries, allowances, houses and free services available to employees of the government and private companies.

It is almost impossible to estimate the purchasing power of the natives. Individually it is extremely low, but the total is by no means insignificant. It varies from year to year and between one locality and another, but a very rough estimate has placed the figure at about \$2 per head throughout the entire Colony, making a total of about \$28,000,000 annually. This includes women, children and those in the interior who have little or no monetary purchasing power.

Distributing Agencies Show Little Tendency to Specialize

The functions of commission agents, importers, wholesalers and retailers do not fall readily into a clear-cut pattern. Except for machinery, motor vehicles, and technical products there is little tendency to specialize. Many firms handle almost any product, and may perform any or all of the marketing functions. If there is any distinction, it is between firms who concentrate on goods for the native and those who market commodities of the European and industrial trades.

Even here, there is considerable overlapping. For this reason Canadian firms should not hesitate to grant an agency to an approved distributor simply because he handles a line far removed from the one in question, or because, for example, he operates a retail establishment. There are other more important factors to be considered and the Canadian Trade Commissioner should be consulted in case of doubt. The vast area of the Congo and the few large centres make the appointment of representatives in more than one locality well worth considering. However, some agents have adequate coverage of the whole Colony, and can render satisfactory representation.

Generally speaking, the two main distributive centres are Leopoldville, for the west and central area, and Elizabethville for the southeast. Subsidiary centres are Usumbura for Ruanda-Urundi and the east, and Stanleyville for the northeast and north central areas. While it is impossible to differentiate absolutely between the two, it will probably be found that more interest is shown for European-type goods in the Elizabethville area, while native goods are distributed through Leopoldville. Industrial equipment would be handled from either or both centres.

Representation—The commission agents and importers generally prefer to deal directly with manufacturers or with their exclusive agents. This is, in part, due to the present price control regulations, which limit the mark-up over ex-factory prices. The larger importers and wholesalers have their own offices or buying connections in the United States or Canada. The names of some of these buying organizations will be supplied on request.

Chambers of Commerce—The Chambers of Commerce in all the trading centres are prepared to assist Canadian firms whenever possible. The two principal ones in Leopoldville and Elizabethville publish regular bulletins and will be pleased to include, in a special section, offers submitted directly to them by Canadian exporters. Whenever possible such offers should be written in French.

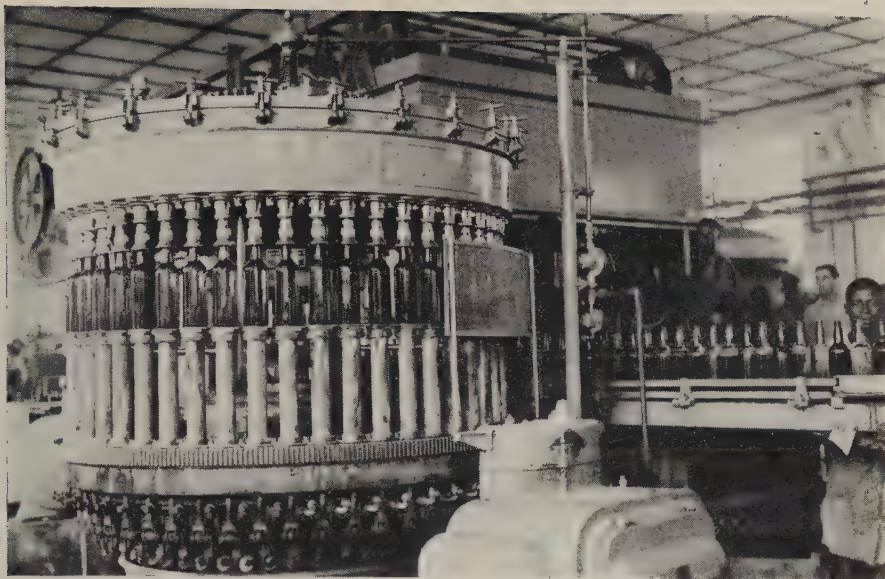
Care in Packing Goods Necessary

Packing—The usual packing for export to tropical countries is essential. It must be remembered that the climate is hot and humid and that to reach certain interior points many transshipments are necessary. Sturdy packing is essential to protect goods subject to rough handling by native labourers. Words of caution are unlikely to be understood or heeded, and many shippers are adopting the policy of stencilling a bottle, glass, or the figure of a man to indicate "this way up". Where possible, tin or zinc-lined cases, foil wrappings, or the use of chemical dehumidifying agents should be considered if humidity or exposure can affect the product to be shipped to the Congo.

Documentation—Documents required by the Customs authorities include a single original copy of the commercial invoice and a single copy of the bill of lading. The original of the bill of lading will be required by the steamship agents. These should be sent by airmail and, for security purposes, duplicates should be sent by surface mail. The insurance policy is not required by the Customs authorities if the amount of the premium is shown on the invoice. The importer, however, will require the policy in the event of a claim. Details of the import licensing system introduced in June of this year will be found in the July 17th issue of *Foreign Trade*.

No Trade or Commercial Publications Published

Advertising—There are no trade or commercial publications in the Belgian Congo. Both consumer and industrial advertising, mostly of the institutional type, is carried by the daily press in Leopoldville, Elizabeth-



Belgian Congo—Bottling beer in the Brasserie de Leopoldville, which used a quantity of Canadian malt before the war. Although domestic production is increasing, the Belgian Congo makes a wide variety of purchases from this country, valued in 1947 at \$1,292,000, compared with \$108,467 in 1939.

Belgian Congo Information Service Photo.

ville, Costermansville (covering Usumbura) and Stanleyville. There are several agencies which will conduct advertising campaigns. Rates are reasonable, though, within the past few months, they have been increased by nearly all papers. In addition to the daily press there are several unimportant periodicals published locally, some Belgian publications, and a few foreign and native language papers. The two Chamber of Commerce bulletins carry advertising. Finally, slide advertisements are shown on the screens of the motion picture theatres before each show and at the intermission period. Their cost is not high and they are seen regularly by large numbers of Europeans. Details will be supplied by the Trade Commissioner on request.

Catalogues—Catalogues, price lists and pamphlets are useful means of keeping importers informed of the availability of Canadian products. Even though he does not immediately place orders, the importer is likely to hold the catalogue for future reference. If it is renewed or supplemented from time to time, it serves to remind him of the Canadian product, so that at some opportune moment he can place an order or direct an inquiry to the Canadian firm. Up-to-date price lists should be supplied from time to time.

Native Labour—Between 1939 and 1946 the volume of native labour employed increased from 427,898 to 553,360. In the latter year the figure was made up of 307,236 in industrial employment, 49,506 in commercial concerns, and 196,618 in agriculture. In addition, there were 18,396 in office and other employment, 12,473 traders and 146,290 others, making a total of 730,519 men. Women are not as a rule in employment; they till the soil and sell their produce in the market.

Electrical Development—There are vast potential sources of hydro-electric energy, some of which has been developed close to industrial and commercial centres. The present installations, providing 126,190 horsepower, are insignificant in relation to an estimated potential 60,000,000

horsepower. Much of the latter, however, is impossible to utilize because of its location, and the limited consumer demand. The utilities are all privately owned, mostly by the large mining and industrial concerns.

Electric Current used in the Congo is as follows: Domestic, 220 volts, 50 cycle, single phase; and industrial, 380 volts, 50 cycle, three phase.

Housing Facilities Far From Adequate

In common with most other countries, present housing facilities are far from adequate. New building, domestic, commercial and industrial, is in progress, but it is subject to delays on account of shortages of material and contractors. The populations of the larger centres, and in particular Leopoldville, have increased so rapidly in the past few years that many more dwellings are needed. There are relatively few private homes in the Congo, since the vast majority of the European population are government agents and employees of firms who are generally provided with living quarters by the employer. As these houses are furnished there is no transportation or removal of the essential items of furniture and household equipment. Architecture is naturally varied but on the whole presents a typical tropical appearance. Most houses are single-storey bungalows with either iron, aluminum, asbestos or cement roofs. There are no basements, kitchens are often in a separate building, and windows are large and frequently screened instead of glassed. All houses in the European sectors of towns have electricity and water, supplied at high rates.

E. C. Thorne Visiting Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Cuba

E. C. Thorne, of the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, will leave Ottawa by air on August 27 on a four-month tour of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Cuba. Chief of the Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section of the Export Division, Mr. Thorne will make a survey of the industrial requirements of these four countries and discuss details of Canadian machinery and industrial equipment with businessmen in that area. While in some cases manufacturers' capacity is taken up by present bookings, this condition will not continue indefinitely, and Canadian industry is looking forward to securing further orders in South and Central America.

During the war, Mr. Thorne served with the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers, and after three years overseas was appointed Director of Engineer Development at headquarters in Ottawa, with the rank of colonel. He was awarded the Legion of Merit by President Truman in recognition of his services to the Corps of Engineers, United States Army. Prior to the war, Mr. Thorne spent 19 years in the engineering industry in Canada and the United Kingdom. He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The through bill of lading covers transportation from the interior Canadian point of shipment to the foreign port of destination. It replaces the rail bill of lading and avoids the necessity of the steamship company issuing an ocean bill of lading to cover the transportation from the Canadian port to the foreign port. The railway companies *do not* sign through bills of lading via United States ports and the use of this form of bill of lading via Canadian ports is restricted in accordance with certain conditions. Exporters should consult railway agents before preparing this form of bill of lading. (See our *ABC of Canadian Export Trade*, page 23.)

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	177.3	242.0	230.5	189.1	208.6	235.4
February.....	57.4	59.6	167.7	227.2	236.4	153.1	179.5	208.3
March.....	71.1	73.3	205.2	282.7	301.2	178.4	209.0	228.4
April.....	48.5	50.9	227.7	282.9	312.3	178.5	190.9	212.3
May.....	75.6	67.0	250.6	368.4	315.2	197.0	267.8	282.3
June.....	73.3	66.0	249.2	343.2	322.8	166.7	272.7	233.5
July.....	74.4	66.2	303.6	278.7	282.7	188.7	236.6	.....
August.....	77.1	69.1	292.9	257.0	295.0	242.7	221.3	.....
September.....	76.8	72.2	244.9	264.6	220.8	169.8	218.6	.....
October.....	91.3	88.2	259.8	314.0	227.9	204.2	250.8	.....
November.....	95.0	86.0	289.9	312.5	238.6	232.2	253.1	.....
December.....	81.3	68.9	302.6	266.9	234.8	211.9	266.2	.....
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,971.5	3,440.0	3,218.3	2,312.2	2,774.9	1,400.1

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	127.3	126.4	129.7	140.3	173.8	206.1
February.....	42.9	47.0	114.4	138.4	112.4	117.0	177.1	182.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	146.1	150.8	132.5	139.9	208.9	197.1
April.....	45.3	48.9	150.7	137.5	133.8	160.8	225.6	226.7
May.....	66.1	67.1	154.4	159.0	143.8	164.2	240.3	225.1
June.....	60.5	58.9	146.8	152.5	146.5	157.7	231.1	233.0
July.....	57.6	55.8	150.9	148.5	138.7	161.6	226.8	.....
August.....	57.9	57.0	149.1	157.3	128.1	163.2	204.6	.....
September.....	59.6	56.4	137.3	159.7	122.3	156.1	208.1	.....
October.....	68.6	63.9	162.9	160.1	134.4	186.4	254.5	.....
November.....	70.1	63.3	160.3	141.6	142.4	198.2	229.1	.....
December.....	52.2	44.3	134.9	127.2	121.2	181.9	194.2	.....
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,735.1	1,758.9	1,585.8	1,927.3	2,573.9	1,270.1

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0 +	+ 21.8 +	+ 51.2 +	+ 119.6 +	+ 104.2 +	+ 51.0 +	+ 36.7 +	+ 33.0
February.....	+ 15.3 +	+ 13.5 +	+ 55.1 +	+ 90.9 +	+ 128.0 +	+ 37.7 +	+ 4.7 +	+ 28.1
March.....	+ 13.0 +	+ 9.2 +	+ 60.5 +	+ 139.2 +	+ 174.5 +	+ 40.0 +	+ 3.0 +	+ 33.9
April.....	+ 4.0 +	+ 2.6 +	+ 78.4 +	+ 149.2 +	+ 184.3 +	+ 19.5 +	+ 32.2 +	+ 11.6
May.....	+ 10.6 +	+ .8 +	+ 98.9 +	+ 211.8 +	+ 174.9 +	+ 34.6 +	+ 30.9 +	+ 62.4
June.....	+ 13.8 +	+ 7.9 +	+ 104.4 +	+ 193.5 +	+ 180.7 +	+ 11.1 +	+ 45.3 +	+ 3.0
July.....	+ 17.9 +	+ 11.4 +	+ 155.6 +	+ 133.3 +	+ 147.4 +	+ 29.6 +	+ 12.8 +	.....
August.....	+ 20.3 +	+ 12.9 +	+ 146.0 +	+ 101.9 +	+ 172.5 +	+ 82.8 +	+ 20.3 +	.....
September.....	+ 18.3 +	+ 16.7 +	+ 110.1 +	+ 107.6 +	+ 102.7 +	+ 15.8 +	+ 13.4 +	.....
October.....	+ 23.8 +	+ 25.3 +	+ 100.0 +	+ 158.4 +	+ 98.5 +	+ 20.2 +	+ 0.8 +	.....
November.....	+ 26.2 +	+ 23.5 +	+ 133.1 +	+ 175.9 +	+ 98.8 +	+ 37.0 +	+ 26.9 +	.....
December.....	+ 30.3 +	+ 25.6 +	+ 173.1 +	+ 142.9 +	+ 115.2 +	+ 32.4 +	+ 76.7 +	.....
Total.....	+ 212.5 +	+ 171.2 +	+ 1,266.3 +	+ 1,724.2 +	+ 1,681.6 +	+ 411.9 +	+ 237.8 +	+ 148.8

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	42.6	94.8	83.2	51.1	50.5	64.9
February.....	23.6	27.3	51.9	78.2	67.5	37.9	44.9	51.7
March.....	26.4	27.8	65.0	110.4	108.8	50.5	47.6	59.2
April.....	16.4	18.8	89.3	101.2	109.1	41.0	43.1	44.4
May.....	30.5	27.9	95.5	140.2	115.6	54.9	90.5	85.1
June.....	28.9	25.6	105.6	127.9	94.6	30.6	76.2	54.2
July.....	30.5	25.8	124.4	104.9	83.9	40.4	69.4	.....
August.....	31.3	26.7	111.9	90.2	66.6	71.9	66.0	.....
September.....	30.8	28.9	77.7	94.4	58.8	54.3	54.5	.....
October.....	38.4	36.0	73.4	112.6	56.3	47.7	66.8	.....
November.....	41.4	35.8	106.0	102.2	52.4	57.9	69.3	.....
December.....	30.0	25.5	89.5	77.9	66.4	59.4	72.5	.....
Total.....	353.6	339.7	1,032.6	1,235.0	963.2	597.5	751.2	359.4

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	8.6	7.1	9.4	20.1	14.3	21.6
February.....	8.1	8.8	9.6	6.7	6.7	13.0	10.5	17.9
March.....	10.9	11.5	12.2	9.8	9.3	14.4	13.8	21.6
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.7	8.4	12.0	21.2	12.7	24.6
May.....	12.7	11.9	12.5	13.0	15.2	18.8	15.2	27.4
June.....	10.8	9.2	9.7	9.4	13.8	23.4	18.1	26.0
July.....	11.3	9.7	14.2	5.9	12.0	21.9	17.7	.....
August.....	11.4	10.4	10.9	4.6	10.7	14.5	15.1	.....
September.....	10.5	10.0	9.9	7.1	9.6	12.0	15.6	.....
October.....	11.0	11.6	13.3	18.1	12.1	15.6	18.3	.....
November.....	13.0	11.0	12.8	11.1	14.8	14.9	17.8	.....
December.....	8.0	7.0	8.6	9.4	14.9	11.7	20.3	.....
Total.....	124.0	119.3	135.0	110.6	140.5	201.4	189.4	139.1

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7 +	+ 24.8 +	+ 34.1 +	+ 88.2 +	+ 74.5 +	+ 31.2 +	+ 36.3 +	+ 43.4
February.....	+ 14.6 +	+ 18.7 +	+ 42.7 +	+ 72.0 +	+ 61.4 +	+ 24.9 +	+ 34.5 +	+ 33.9
March.....	+ 15.6 +	+ 16.4 +	+ 53.0 +	+ 100.7 +	+ 101.5 +	+ 36.2 +	+ 33.9 +	+ 37.7
April.....	+ 9.1 +	+ 9.6 +	+ 77.0 +	+ 93.0 +	+ 98.9 +	+ 19.8 +	+ 30.4 +	+ 19.8
May.....	+ 17.7 +	+ 16.2 +	+ 83.9 +	+ 127.3 +	+ 101.1 +	+ 36.2 +	+ 75.6 +	+ 57.8
June.....	+ 18.3 +	+ 16.6 +	+ 96.1 +	+ 118.6 +	+ 81.3 +	+ 7.3 +	+ 58.2 +	+ 23.3
July.....	+ 19.4 +	+ 16.3 +	+ 111.0 +	+ 99.3 +	+ 72.2 +	+ 18.6 +	+ 52.0 +	.....
August.....	+ 20.0 +	+ 16.5 +	+ 101.4 +	+ 85.7 +	+ 56.8 +	+ 57.5 +	+ 51.1 +	.....
September.....	+ 20.3 +	+ 19.0 +	+ 68.0 +	+ 87.7 +	+ 49.2 +	+ 42.4 +	+ 39.4 +	.....
October.....	+ 27.5 +	+ 24.6 +	+ 60.3 +	+ 94.9 +	+ 44.8 +	+ 32.1 +	+ 48.7 +	.....
November.....	+ 28.4 +	+ 24.8 +	+ 93.7 +	+ 91.3 +	+ 37.7 +	+ 43.3 +	+ 51.6 +	.....
December.....	+ 22.1 +	+ 18.6 +	+ 81.0 +	+ 68.7 +	+ 51.6 +	+ 47.8 +	+ 52.5 +	.....
Total.....	+ 230.8 +	+ 222.1 +	+ 902.3 +	+ 1,127.5 +	+ 830.9 +	+ 397.4 +	+ 564.3 +	+ 220.9

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	91.2	85.3	84.7	62.3	79.5	105.0
February.....	19.7	16.8	81.1	91.6	91.5	57.6	69.4	94.8
March.....	25.9	22.7	88.1	97.4	103.3	66.5	83.1	112.5
April.....	20.1	18.0	81.7	120.3	109.1	71.4	88.3	109.2
May.....	26.1	20.4	88.8	131.9	117.2	72.2	79.8	114.7
June.....	25.1	20.0	90.9	111.2	112.3	66.5	82.0	109.8
July.....	25.9	21.0	90.8	98.8	102.7	74.8	82.1	.....
August.....	28.3	25.3	91.2	86.0	112.6	75.0	81.4	.....
September.....	29.4	25.1	94.0	110.5	84.8	69.6	87.5	.....
October.....	33.5	28.0	112.8	123.0	88.4	99.1	102.4	.....
November.....	31.9	28.4	108.3	118.9	101.2	89.2	92.9	.....
December.....	33.3	24.7	130.2	126.4	88.9	83.9	106.0	.....
Total.....	321.3	270.5	1,149.2	1,301.3	1,197.0	887.9	1,034.2	646.0

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	104.8	106.3	101.8	97.4	136.4	150.0
February.....	27.9	31.2	94.2	115.8	92.8	86.0	138.4	136.8
March.....	38.0	42.9	120.0	123.3	105.3	100.1	165.1	138.3
April.....	29.2	31.4	124.4	114.4	102.7	114.8	181.6	159.5
May.....	38.3	40.5	124.0	127.0	104.8	113.4	184.7	145.0
June.....	36.4	37.1	121.1	122.2	110.7	106.6	174.7	154.9
July.....	33.4	34.1	120.0	124.0	103.5	112.5	168.9	.....
August.....	33.7	35.3	124.9	138.3	96.8	123.1	155.3	.....
September.....	36.2	34.7	113.5	135.6	89.6	115.8	163.0	.....
October.....	42.5	38.5	134.5	121.4	101.3	140.4	190.4	.....
November.....	40.8	37.6	130.9	116.1	103.3	149.5	174.4	.....
December.....	33.6	29.2	111.5	102.9	89.9	145.6	141.7	.....
Totals.....	418.7	424.7	1,423.7	1,447.2	1,202.4	1,405.3	1,974.7	884.5

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9 -	- 11.3 -	- 12.8 -	- 18.3 -	- 15.0 -	- 33.2 -	- 55.8 -	- 43.2
February.....	- 7.5 -	- 13.8 -	- 12.0 -	- 22.7 +	- 1.9 -	- 27.1 -	- 67.1 -	- 40.4
March.....	- 10.3 -	- 19.5 -	- 30.9 -	- 19.4 +	- 1.7 -	- 32.4 -	- 80.2 -	- 24.2
April.....	- 8.4 -	- 12.8 -	- 41.9 +	- 9.0 +	- 10.1 -	- 41.9 -	- 91.6 -	- 48.0
May.....	- 11.0 -	- 19.5 -	- 33.8 +	- 6.8 +	- 15.0 -	- 39.9 -	- 102.7 -	- 28.7
June.....	- 10.5 -	- 16.5 -	- 28.7 -	- 9.0 +	- 3.8 -	- 38.5 -	- 90.5 -	- 43.5
July.....	- 6.6 -	- 12.4 -	- 27.3 -	- 23.3 +	- 1.5 -	- 35.9 -	- 84.9 -	.....
August.....	- 4.5 -	- 9.4 -	- 32.3 -	- 50.4 +	- 18.2 -	- 45.6 -	- 71.6 -	.....
September.....	- 5.9 -	- 8.9 -	- 17.6 -	- 23.0 -	- 2.3 -	- 44.7 -	- 73.8 -	.....
October.....	- 8.0 -	- 9.7 -	- 20.4 +	- 5.2 -	- 9.9 -	- 39.4 -	- 86.2 -	.....
November.....	- 7.7 -	- 8.6 -	- 20.4 +	- 6.4 -	- 0.1 -	- 58.1 -	- 79.8 -	.....
December.....	- 0.7 -	- 3.7 +	- 21.2 +	- 25.9 +	- 0.1 -	- 60.1 -	- 33.9 -	.....
Total.....	- 87.0 -	- 146.0 -	- 257.0 -	- 112.7 +	- 25.0 -	- 496.7 -	- 918.1 -	- 228.2

MILLION
DOLLARS

EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN COMMODITY GROUP

RUNNING TWO

3500

LEGEND

- Miscellaneous
- Non-metallic Minerals
- Iron and Products
- Fibres and Textiles
- Agricultural Products
- Chemicals and Products
- Non-ferrous Metals
- Wood and Paper
- Animals and Products

2000

1500

1000

500

0

J. M. 1935-39 O. D.

J. M. 1939 O. D. J. M.

1940 O. D. J. M.

1941 O. D. J. M.

1942 O. D.

MILLION
DOLLARS

IMPORT TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN COMMODITY GROUP

RUNNING TWO

3500

LEGEND

- Miscellaneous
- Non-metallic Minerals
- Iron and Products
- Fibres and Textiles
- Agricultural Products
- Chemicals and Products
- Non-ferrous Metals
- Wood and Paper
- Animals and Products

2000

1500

1000

500

0

J. M. 1935-39 O. D.

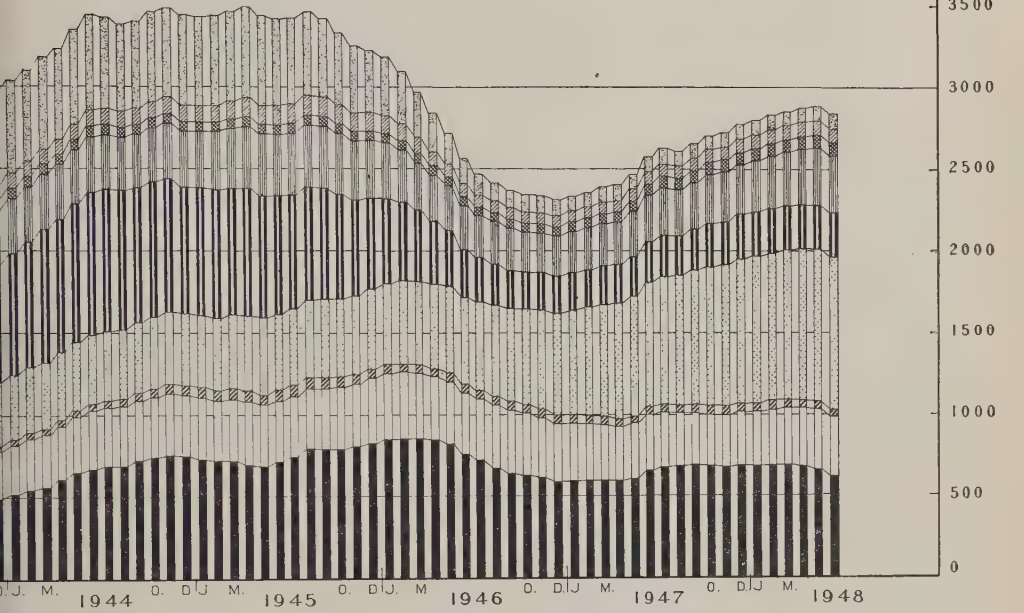
J. M. 1939 O. D. J. M.

1940 O. D. J. M.

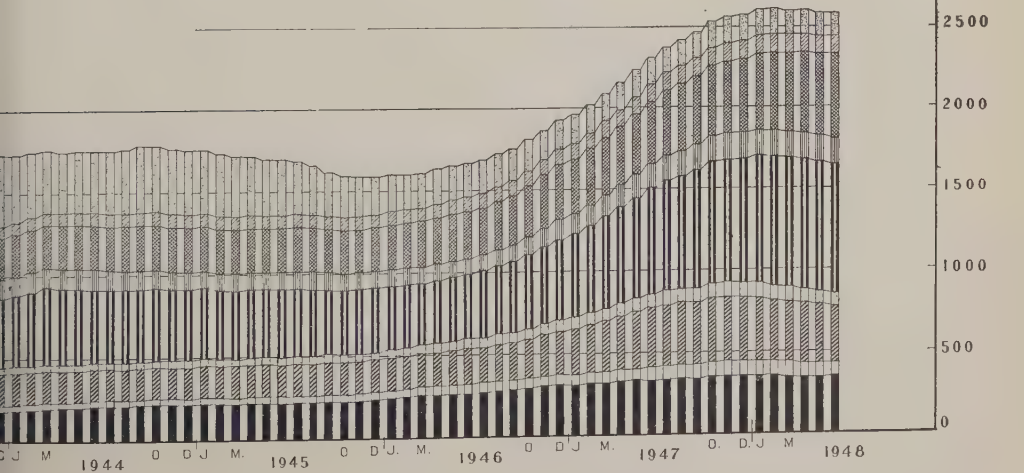
1941 O. D. J. M.

1942 O. D.

8 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 H TOTALS



48 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 H TOTALS



Canada Cancels Export Controls on Cattle, Beef, Coarse Grains

*Effective August 16, beef cattle and calves, beef and veal dressed and other edible beef and veal products, canned foods containing meats, and meat pastes can be freely exported—
Opens up United States market for these products.*

EFFECTIVE Monday, August 16, the export control of beef cattle and calves, beef and veal dressed and other edible beef and veal products, canned foods containing meats, and meat pastes will be discontinued. Control was imposed in September, 1942, to maintain supplies of beef for Canadian consumers and to aid in the enforcement of price controls.

While the United States has no present restrictions on the number of cattle to be imported at the minimum duty of 1½c. per pound live weight, the total quota under the new trade agreement is 400,000 head annually, for cattle weighing over 700 pounds, instead of the old total of 225,000 head. In addition to live cattle, Canadian beef and beef by-products may also find a market in the United States under the new duty rate of 3c. per pound, established by the Geneva agreement, instead of the old rate of 6c. per pound.

In 1944, exports of beef, mainly to Great Britain, were equivalent to more than 600,000 head of cattle. Since that time, export surpluses have dropped off until, in the first seven months of this year, exports amounted to the equivalent of only 35,000 head of cattle. However, in recent weeks cattle marketings have been on the increase, and there is no doubt that there will be a substantial seasonal surplus of beef in Canada during the remainder of this year.

Certain Health Requirements for Shipments to the United States

To meet United States Bureau of Animal Industry requirements, cattle and calves for export to the United States from Canada in carload lots for slaughter do not have to be tested but must be accompanied by an official veterinarian's certificate.

Range cattle and calves for export to the United States from Canada, for purposes other than slaughter, must have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty days prior to exportation. Cattle and calves, if over six months of age, other than steers and spayed heifers, must also pass a negative test for Brucellosis (Bangs disease) within thirty days prior to exportation and be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government.

All cattle and calves entering the United States are subject to inspection by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at port of entry and may be rejected for physical defects, abnormalities or evidence of disease.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry will not permit the transportation by motor truck into the United States of cattle intended for slaughter unless such cattle are accompanied by tuberculin and blood test certificates as required for Canadian cattle entering the United States for breeding or dairy purposes.

Export permits are now being freely issued to anyone desiring to export oats and barley from Canada. Since August 1, equalization fees formerly charged on the export of oats and barley have been discontinued.

Sealing Industry Is an Important Factor in Norwegian Economy

Two main areas, "Ostisen" and "Vestisen", are sources of seals—Harp seal principal type taken—Operations suspended during wartime period—Catch in 1946 disappointing but improvement shown in 1947—Higher figures expected in 1948 but prospects for industry not encouraging.

By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation

(One krone equals \$0.2015 Canadian; one kilo equals 2.2 pounds; one hectolitre equals approximately 22 gallons)

OSLO, May 25, 1948.—Sealing operations have been carried out by Norwegians on a limited scale and sporadically since pre-medieval times. However, this industry was not important until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when a number of Norwegian sealers put out from the north and northwest coasts and cruised from Greenland and Jan Mayen Island to the far north in the neighbourhood of Spitsbergen. Operations also extended into the White Sea.

For the past hundred years the principal fishing areas have been to the east and west of Jan Mayen Island, extending northward, and are known as "Ostisen" and "Vestisen" respectively. Sealing is also carried on in the Davis Straits between Greenland and Baffinland, as well as in other concession areas, and, to a more limited extent than in former times, in the White Sea, where sealing was allowed under an agreement with Russia.

Harp Seal is Principal Type Taken

The main type taken is the Harp seal, and nearly all caught in the "Ostisen" area are in this category. The 1925 catch from this area totalled 343,040, of which 99 per cent were Harp seals. Numbers of Hooded seal are to a limited extent found in this area but are mainly taken in the western area. It has been estimated that, during the 15-year period 1924-39, 61 per cent of the catch from "Vestisen" was Hooded seal, the remainder being Harp seal.

Statistics of the number of vessels engaged in sealing and the number of seals caught have been maintained from 1851 to 1939 for the catch of Harp seal in the "Vestisen" area. The numbers of Hooded, Bearded and Harp seal caught by Norwegian vessels have also been recorded, as well as the number of vessels engaged in the "Ostisen" or White Sea-Novaja Zemlya-Spitsbergen area. As many as 169 Norwegian vessels have been engaged in one area, but since vessels often operate in both areas in one season, the figures may be inaccurate. Statistics are not available for the period 1939 to 1947, but it is estimated that in the latter year about sixteen ships comprised the fleet operating in both areas, making a total of fifty-eight trips in all.

Most of the seal give birth to their young between February 20 and March 5, and as the so-called White Coats are the more valuable prize, hunting begins in late February or early March and continues until the middle of July. Usually two trips are made by the ships in a season.

Annual catches have varied greatly in volume over the years for which statistics are available and, with no hunting during the war years and a considerable loss of ships during that period, no serious hunting has been carried out since the cessation of hostilities. Nevertheless efforts were

made in 1947 to organize the industry along modern lines, and progress has been made in obtaining new ships and equipment but, as most of this has to be imported from abroad and little foreign exchange has been made available, advancement is slow. One new feature introduced since the war is the use of aircraft in searching for seals. Figures for 1947 indicate that, even with the small number of ships engaged, a fair average catch resulted. This catch, divided among the three categories, Harp, Hooded and Bearded seals, is as follows: *Harps* (56,979): Fast Hair White Coats 15,939, young animals 22,958, adult animals 18,082; *Hooded seals* (46,013): Bluebacks 23,991, young animals 4,989, adult animals 17,033. *Bearded seals* (516): the total value of these skins was 7,802,000 Norwegian kroner.

The industry had anticipated a much better catch in 1946, after the long wartime period of inactivity in the areas, but was disappointed. However, the 1947 catch showed a decided improvement, and the former optimism again prevailed. Unfortunately, from preliminary information received, it would appear that the 1948 season has started badly, and it is estimated that the catch will be lower than in 1946.

From observations made by Norwegian sealers and others engaged in the scientific study of the sealing industry in prewar years, there are two size groups of Gray seal. One has skin weights which generally are grouped around 4 to 5 kilos, and the other around 7 to 8 kilos. The dividing line between these groups may be fixed at a skin weight of about 6 kilos. Although these specific comparisons cover the period prior to 1934, it is probable that they obtain in the postwar period.

Higher Prices Expected in 1948

The Norwegian sealing industry generally measures the skins by weight, as follows: White Coats, 2½ to 3 kilos; Bluebacks, 3 to 3½ kilos; Saddlers 7 kilos; and Hooded seals, 10 kilos. In 1947, a majority of the fur skins sold in this country ranged in price as follows: White Coats, 60 to 65 kroner; Bluebacks and the larger skins, 80 to 85 kroner. Higher prices are anticipated for 1948. Export prices for the same classifications of skins, salted and cured, are 35 to 40 kroner and 55 to 60 kroner respectively. The tanners' skins are exported generally to the United States, where those used for fine leathers fetch \$3, while Blueback and larger skins are priced at about \$2.

Exports of seal skins, untanned, in 1946 and 1947 totalled 160,548 kilos and 134,270 kilos respectively. Trade in both years was somewhat intermittent, exports being available during eight months only of the former and nine months of the latter year. Skins of all types are considered by Norwegian exporters as being suitable not only for fur but also for tanning purposes.

Oil Extracted in Herring Plants

Herring plants, particularly in the far north, are used for the extraction of the crude oil from the seal blubber. This oil is not refined, being exported in the crude state. The percentage of oil extracted from the blubber is 70 per cent. All Norwegian seal oil is of one quality and colour. It is medium pale with an acidity of 2 per cent. In the past the entire output has been sold in Europe and, as the volume produced is not sufficiently large to permit of the extension of sales beyond traditional markets, it is doubtful if any surplus will be available in 1948 for sale in North America. However, dollar shortages in Norway may result in some of the available quantity being transferred from European markets to the United States and Canada. For the 1947 catch, Norwegian sealers received

2.15 kroner per kilo for blubber. After the extraction of the oil—and in fact for the crude oil—the price to the exporter was 3.25 kroner per kilo. These prices apply to the oil derived from blubber landed by vessels returning from the first hunting trip in April and May. Following the second and final landing, in June and July, a slightly lower price was obtained as, with the warmer weather, the blubber becomes oxidized, and the oil is somewhat darker and poorer in quality. The price differential is, however, small and, with the present demand for the oil, hardly worth recording.

Total exports of seal oil from Norway in 1946 and 1947 amounted to 7,843 hectolitres and 16,831 hectolitres respectively.

Prospects for the Industry Unfavourable

The most important catches of seal have, since first they were recorded, been taken in the "Ostisen" area, although in many years the "Vestisen" area may have produced larger catches. Sealing is also carried on between Greenland and Baffinland, but the catches in that area have not been recorded separately and are mainly included in the catches recorded for the "Vestisen" area.

The Harp seal continues to be the main catch of the Norwegian fleet, as has been the case for many years. When the war was over, the industry was unprepared to take up where it had left off in 1940, due to losses of ships and equipment and to untrained personnel, and the prospects for 1948 are still unfavourable.

Statistical information concerning the Norwegian catch of seals since 1851, as well as data on average sizes of animals, with corresponding weights of skins and blubber, is available on request from the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Alex Skelton Appointed Assistant Deputy Minister

Alex Skelton, Director-General of Economic Research in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, has been appointed an Assistant Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. In his new post, Mr. Skelton will direct and co-ordinate within the framework of the Department the functions of Economic Research, Industrial Development, Public Projects, and Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs.

Graduating from Queen's University in 1927 with a B.A. degree, Mr. Skelton attended Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar, specializing in philosophy, politics and economics. He was a professor of political science and economics at the University of Saskatchewan, 1930-31; economist of the Beauharnois Power Corporation, Montreal, 1931-35; co-author of "International Control in Non-Ferrous Metals" while with the Rockefeller Bureau of International Research, 1933-35; chief of the research department Bank of Canada; and since 1944 has been research advisor, Bank of Canada and Foreign Exchange Control Board. In April, 1947, he was appointed Director-General of Economic Research, Department of Reconstruction and Supply.

While with the Bank of Canada, Mr. Skelton was secretary of the Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations; secretary of the Dominion-Provincial Conferences, 1941 and 1945; member of the Canada-United States Joint Economic Committees, 1941-44; and at present is secretary of a number of committees on Dominion-Provincial relations.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bizonal Commercial Sample Regulations Relaxed

Frankfurt, August 5, 1948.—(FTS)—Prior approval by the Land Economic Ministry or the local branch offices of the Joint Export-Import Agency is no longer required on the shipment of commercial samples from the Bizonal area of Germany. The measure is intended to stimulate export sales. German customs officials are now authorized to clear the shipment of samples of export goods abroad, subject to newly defined conditions, as follows:

The samples must be limited to items which "represent potential export sales". They must not exceed the foreign exchange value of \$10,000, and those which do will be treated as exports. Precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones and samples fabricated from these are prohibited. Shippers of samples must be firms or individuals actually engaged in selling the products they advertise.

Under the new procedure, the German shipper will bear responsibility for presenting samples at customs for clearance.

Non-value commercial samples need not be returned. Samples of value must be returned or be paid for in accordance with JEIA instructions. In the latter case, the Aussenhandelsbank will pay the shippers of samples in D-marks in accordance with the usual manner required by the JEIA and Gemeinsame Aussenhandelskasse.

Certain Items Exempt from Export Control in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

Order No. 72/167 of May 11, 1948, published in the Belgian Congo Administrative Bulletin of May 25, 1948, exempts from export control the barks of various species of officinal cinchona, as well as medicinal plants of local production namely: cascara sagrada barks, leaves of belladonna, buchu, digitalis, jaborandi hyosciamus, rosemary, sage and stramonium, lobelia herb, angelica and ipecac roots, and angelica rhizomes.

The order came into force in the Belgian Congo on May 25, 1948, and in Ruanda-Urundi on the date of its publication in the Official Bulletin of Ruanda-Urundi, date of which is unannounced.

Wheat and Flour Now Require Licences in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, August 2, 1948.—(FTS)—The President of Brazil today signed a decree adding wheat and wheat flour to the list of goods requiring a licence before importation into Brazil can be effected.

Eire Announces Additional Import Quotas

Dublin, August 3, 1948.—(FTS)—By three orders of the Eire Government, issued under the Control of Imports Act, 1934 and 1937, further quotas and quota periods have been announced as follows:

Hosiery (other than half-hose) made wholly or partly of silk or artificial silk—640,000 pairs. This amount is similar to that fixed for the previous period.

Electric Filament Lamps (100/250 volts, 1/1,500 watts)—50,000 articles. This amount is unchanged from the previous six months.

Certain Woven Tissues of Wool or Worsted—1,500,000 square yards. The previous six months' quota was for 2,000,000 square yards.

The period fixed in all these items is from September, 1, 1948, to February 28, 1949.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*Continued*

British Guiana Cancels Certain Quota Balances

Port of Spain, July 22, 1948.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, notified importers on July 20 that, in order to arrive at an equitable distribution of quotas for the second half of 1948, all outstanding quota balances on hard currency sources have been cancelled for hosiery, shirts and pyjamas, underwear and towels.

Certificate of Import Authorization Required in Chile

Santiago, August 3, 1948.—(FTS)—It has recently been decreed that documents covering shipments to Chile cannot be visé by Chilean Consuls unless they have attached to them a certificate issued by the Consejo Nacional de Comercio Exterior (Foreign Trade Council) confirming the issue of the import authorization. This certificate will be supplied to the shipper by his customer in Chile.

Fiji's Import Controls Simplified and Reduced

Wellington, July 21, 1948.—(FTS)—Fiji's system of import licensing has been simplified and greatly reduced under an order issued by the Comptroller of Imports. Licences to obtain stocks from sterling sources are no longer necessary except principally for goods which can be sold to advantage in hard-currency countries, or which are made from raw materials which require a considerable outlay of hard currency.

Goods for which import licences are still required are: food, drink and tobacco, other than fresh or smoked fish, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables; cement; chinaware and earthenware; cotton linings and poplins; cutlery and plate and sheet glass; knitted woollen garments; lead and semi-manufactures of lead; linen piece-goods; soap; woollen carpets and woollen piece-goods.

The United Kingdom authorities have asked the colony to limit these imports to minimum essential requirements. The list also includes certain goods that are in extremely short supply, and exporting countries have indicated that requirements cannot be made available unless import licences are produced and unless they are issued only on the basis of essential needs. However, it is officially stated that the sacrifice involved in complying with the United Kingdom's request is not great, and should be accepted willingly by the people of Fiji.

It is considered imperative that the colony should live within its means. If the flow of imports rises to a level which endangers the balance of payments, it will be necessary to introduce stringent controls to correct the situation.

The new regulations do not affect commercial imports from the dollar area or from other non-sterling countries, which remain subject to individual licence in the Fiji Islands.

Export Control Regulations in Hong Kong Modified

Hong Kong, July 28, 1948.—Effective from August 3, the licensing policy in connection with the control of exports has been modified to ensure that dollar proceeds of sales by exporters in this sterling area colony will not be lost to the sterling bloc. As from this date the export of commodities to all countries except the sterling area and China are subject to pre-export

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*Concluded*

licensing. No basic change has been made in the regulations, but modifications have been introduced to ensure that the exchange proceeds from such exports will be surrendered to the Exchange Controller for the credit of the sterling fund.

Applications for export licence to all countries except Macao, the United States of America, the Republic of the Philippines, and Korea are made in triplicate on Form 2-A, with the applicant declaring the name of the bank through which the exchange proceeds will be received. Such exchange proceeds must be surrendered to the Exchange Controller.

Applications for permission to export to Macao, the United States of America, the Republic of the Philippines, and Korea must be in duplicate on Form 2-B (yellow). The exchange proceeds resulting from such exports may be retained by the exporter, save in the case of articles on a "restricted list". This "restricted list" comprises all goods originating in the sterling bloc (other than Hong Kong) and in addition wood oil, silver, diamonds, gunny bags and preserved ginger.

In respect of commodities on the restricted list, export application must be submitted in triplicate (green form) and the proceeds surrendered as heretofore, i.e., 100 per cent in respect of all commodities with the exception of wood oil, silver and tin. For these last three items, when sales are against United States dollar credits, only 25 per cent need be surrendered to the Exchange Controller.

Although revised licence forms came into use on August 3, these differ only in minor detail, and the superseded forms can be used temporarily, provided the applications show the country of origin on the relevant goods.

The communiqué attaching to the new export licence regulations explains that hitherto it has not been the practice of the Exchange Controller in Hong Kong to require that the exchange proceeds from exports to non-sterling areas (notably China) be surrendered. Exporters have been permitted to retain the proceeds with the result that, while the export of sterling-area commodities to dollar areas has been rigidly prohibited, the exporters of products to other hard, semi-hard and soft-currency destinations have been permitted to retain export proceeds as the basis on which imports would be financed.

Previously it has been possible on occasion to utilize sterling area resources to which Hong Kong, as a member of the sterling bloc, has free access, to finance imports from non-dollar areas and to subsequently re-export such products to non-sterling area countries. The sterling area was therefore being deprived of possible dollar-area credits.

The new procedure requires that exports of commodities to all countries except the sterling area and China will be against approved licences, to ensure that profits previously accruing to the individual trader will now be for the credit of the sterling area.

When making quotations, the familiar terms "hundredweight" or "ton" should be avoided. A hundredweight can be 100 pounds of the short ton or 112 pounds of the long ton. A ton can be a short ton of 2,000 pounds, a metric ton of 2,204·6 pounds, or a long ton of 2,240 pounds. Hence, these measurements of weight should be clearly stated in quotations and in sales confirmations. Also, all terms referring to quantity, weight, volume, length, or surface should be clearly defined and agreed upon. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 71.*)

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following trade associations in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Charlottetown—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana for the past two years, is touring those sections of this country that are principally concerned in exports to the southern market. On completion of his tour, he will sail for Rome to which he has been posted as Commercial Secretary for Canada.

Saint John—August 24-26.

Halifax—August 27-September 2.

Charlottetown—September 3-4.

Penticton—September 13-14.

Vancouver—September 16-21.

Foreign Trade Inquiries

Canadian firms interested in any inquiries listed in this section are requested to communicate directly with the companies or individuals concerned. As far as can be ascertained, they are in good standing, though the Foreign Trade Service cannot assume responsibility for business transactions undertaken with them. A copy of the initial reply from the inquirer should be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for follow-up purposes. Confidential information concerning the financial status of inquirers may be secured from this Department by bona fide Canadian manufacturers and exporters. In writing this Department in connection with inquiries, the name of the inquirer, file number of the inquiry and the date of issue of *Foreign Trade* in which it was shown should be supplied.

96. **Italy**—Saudade, 9, Via Pancaldo—57 Foro Buonaparte, Milano, Italy, whose cable address is Saudade, Milan, wishes to hear from Canadian exporters interested in appointing an agent to cover all Italy in the following commodities: dyestuffs for skins, leather, felts, paper and textiles; colouring products for the manufacture of cosmetics; marine paints, especially anti-rust; paints used by builders and constructors. The inquiring company is well rated. Canadian firms should forward copies of correspondence to the Office of the Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17, Rome.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

†Calls at Quebec about three days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden— Port Aden.....	August 24-28	<i>Melampus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques.. Lourenço Marques.. Lourenço Marques.. Lourenço Marques.. Lourenço Marques.. Lourenço Marques..	August 18-28 August 23-28 Aug. 28-Sept. 8 September 10-20 September 21-25 Sept. 24-Oct. 6	<i>Daltonhall</i> <i>Vancouver County</i> <i>Freetown</i> <i>Cargill</i> <i>Yarmouth County</i> <i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster March Shipping Elder Dempster Elder Dempster March Shipping Elder Dempster
Beira..... Beira.....	August 18-28 September 10-20	<i>Daltonhall</i> <i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques.. Beira..... Mombasa.....	September 2-9	<i>Norden</i>	Kerr Steamships
Africa-South— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban.....	August 18-28 August 23-28 Aug. 28-Sept. 8 September 2-9 September 10-20 September 21-25 Sept. 24-Oct. 6	<i>Daltonhall</i> <i>Vancouver County</i> <i>Freetown</i> <i>Norden</i> <i>Cargill</i> <i>Yarmouth County</i> <i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster March Shipping Elder Dempster Kerr Steamships Elder Dempster March Shipping Elder Dempster
Argentina— Buenos Aires..... Buenos Aires..... Buenos Aires.....	August 20-25 August 30 September 18-21	† <i>Royston Grange</i> <i>Mormactide</i> <i>Bowhill</i>	Furness Withy Montreal Shipping Cunard Donaldson
Australia— Brisbane..... Sydney..... Newcastle..... Geelong..... Melbourne.....	September 6-10	<i>Port Caroline</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Brisbane..... Geelong..... Sydney..... Melbourne..... Adelaide.....	Late September	<i>Kaipaki</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgian Congo— Matadi.....	September 21-25	<i>Yarmouth County</i>	March Shipping
Belgium— Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp.....	August 17-24 August 24-30 August 30 August 31 September 1-7 September 3-10 September 5-10 September 5-11 September 8 September 11 September 12 September 13-18 September 15	<i>Westralia</i> <i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Prins Alexander</i> <i>Kent County</i> <i>Anatina</i> <i>Beaconsfield</i> † <i>Sein</i> <i>Beaverlake</i> (r) <i>Prins Maurits</i> <i>Hedel</i> <i>Grey County</i> <i>Ida Bakke</i> (r) <i>Prins Johan Willem</i> <i>Friso</i> <i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Montreal Shipping Swedish American Shipping Limited Furness Withy March Shipping Cunard Donaldson Furness Withy Canadian Pacific Shipping Limited Shipping Limited Canada Steamships Montreal Shipping Shipping Limited Shipping Limited
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	{ August 20-25 August 30 September 18-21	† <i>Royston Grange</i> <i>Mormactide</i> <i>Bowhill</i>	Furness Withy Montreal Shipping Cunard Donaldson
British Honduras— Belize.....	September 10-14	<i>Sunavis</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone— Cristobal.....	September 10-14	<i>Sunavis</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Celebes— Macassar.....	September 8-11	<i>Steel Maker</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Ceylon— Colombo..... Colombo..... Colombo..... Colombo..... Colombo.....	August 25-30 Aug. 25-Sept. 3 Aug. 30-Sept. 1 September 5-15 September 10-15	<i>City of Chelmsford</i> <i>Sea Prince</i> <i>Höegh Silverwave</i> <i>Islandside</i> <i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy Robert Reford Kerr Steamships March Shipping McLean Kennedy
China— Shanghai..... Shanghai.....	September 10-15 September 11-15	<i>City of Lucknow</i> <i>Agamemnon</i>	McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson
Colombia— Barranquilla..... Barranquilla..... Barranquilla..... Barranquilla.....	August 26-28 Aug. 30-Sept. 4 September 19-26 Sept. 29-Oct. 1	<i>Laholm</i> † <i>Shakespeare Park</i> † <i>Apollo</i> (r) <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American Saguenay Terminals Saguenay Terminals Swedish American
Cuba— Havana..... Santiago..... Santiago.....	{ August 25-30 September 10-14	<i>Danaholm</i> <i>Sunavis</i>	Swedish American Saguenay Terminals
Denmark— Copenhagen..... Copenhagen.....	August 24-30 September 6-7	<i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Bergamo</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 4	† <i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Eire— Dublin..... Dublin..... Dublin..... Cork.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 2 September 18-22 September 8 September 24	<i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Inishowen Head</i> <i>Irish Ash</i> <i>Irish Larch</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy Shipping Limited Shipping Limited
Egypt— Alexandria..... Port Said..... Suez..... Alexandria.....	{ August 24-28 September 18-22 Aug. 30-Sept. 4	<i>Melampus</i> <i>Sloterdyk</i> <i>Höegh Silverwave</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Kerr Steamships

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	August 24-30	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Helsinki.....	September 6-7	<i>Bergamo</i>	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre.....	August 24-30	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Le Havre.....	August 31	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	September 5-10	† <i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	September 12	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Marseilles.....	September 7-11	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	August 17-24	<i>Westralia</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	August 24-30	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Hamburg.....	September 1-7	<i>Anatina</i>	March Shipping
Hamburg.....	September 3-10	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	September 13-18	<i>Ida Bakke (r)</i>	Montreal Shipping
Gibraltar.....	August 24-31 September 1-8	<i>Mont Gaspe</i> <i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	September 1-8	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios.....	September 10-14	<i>Sunavis</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 4	† <i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong.....	September 10-15 September 11-15	<i>City of Lucknow</i> <i>Agamemnon</i>	McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi.....	August 25-30	<i>City of Chelmsford</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 3	<i>Sea Prince</i>	Robert Reford
Madras.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 11	<i>Høegh Silverwave</i>	Kerr Steamships
Calcutta.....	September 5-15	<i>Islandside</i>	March Shipping
	September 10-15	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
Naples.....	August 24-31	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Genoa.....	September 1-8	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 7-12	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 17-22	<i>Marchcape</i>	Montreal Shipping
	Sept. 28-Oct. 4	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports...	September 7-11	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Malaya—			
Penang.....	August 24-28	<i>Melampus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham...	September 8-11	<i>Steel Maker</i>	Isthmian Steamships
	September 18-22	<i>Sloterdyk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	August 24-31	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 1-8	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 17-22	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 18-22	<i>Marchcape</i>	Montreal Shipping
	Sept. 28-Oct. 4	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Tampico.....	August 25-31	<i>Salen</i>	Federal Commerce
Veracruz.....			
Veracruz.....	August 25-30	<i>Danaholm</i>	Swedish American
Veracruz.....	September 20-23	<i>Federal Pioneer</i>	Federal Commerce
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam.....	August 30	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	September 3-10	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	September 8	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
	September 11	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
	September 14	<i>Prins Johan Willem</i>	Shipping Limited
		<i>Friso</i>	

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—Con.			
Rotterdam.....	August 17-22	<i>Westralia</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	August 24-30	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Rotterdam.....	September 1-7	<i>Anatina</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	September 13-18	<i>Ida Bakke</i> (r)	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	August 24-28	<i>Melampus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya.....	September 8-11	<i>Steel Maker</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Samarang.....	September 18-22	<i>Sloterdyk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Cheribon.....			
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao.....	August 26-28	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Curaçao.....	September 19-26	† <i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Curaçao.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 1	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	August 21-24	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	August 23-26	<i>Blue Seal</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	August 30-31	<i>Dione</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	September 3	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	September 4-7	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	September 10-12	<i>Blue Seal</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	September 18-21	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Furness Withy
Corner Brook.....	August 20	<i>Empire Gangway</i>	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook.....	August 24-27	<i>Gulfport</i>	Clarke Steamships
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	August 21-29	<i>Port Phillip</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	August 20-25	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 2	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast.....	September 5-9	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast.....	September 19-23	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo.....	August 24-30 September 6-7	<i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Bergamo</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
Kristiansand.....			
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			
Philippines—			
Manila.....	September 10-15	<i>City of Lucknow</i>	McLean Kennedy
Manila.....	September 11-15	<i>Agamemnon</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	August 24-30	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk.....	September 6-7	<i>Bergamo</i>	Swedish American
Portugal—			
Lisbon.....	August 24-31	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon.....	September 1-8	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 4	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	August 21-24 September 4-7 September 18-21	<i>Wellington Kent</i> <i>Wellington Kent</i> <i>Wellington Kent</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy
Siam—			
Bangkok.....	September 8-11	<i>Steel Maker</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore—			
	August 24-28	<i>Melampus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	September 5-15	<i>Islandside</i>	March Shipping
	September 8-11	<i>Steel Maker</i>	Isthmian Steamships
	September 18-22	<i>Sloterdyk</i>	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Sweden—			
Gothenburg.....	August 24-30 September 6-7	<i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Bergamo</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
Malmö.....			
Norroköping.....			
Stockholm.....			
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 1 September 9-15 September 16-24	† <i>Norwegian</i> <i>Bristol City</i> <i>Moveria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....			
Avonmouth.....			
Glasgow.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 4 September 4-11 September 17-24	<i>Dorelian</i> (r) <i>Salacia</i> (r) <i>Laurentia</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....			
Glasgow.....			
Hull.....	September 1-4	<i>Marengo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 4 September 9-13	<i>Cairnvalona</i> <i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Leith.....			
Liverpool.....	August 20-25	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	August 22-31	<i>Fort Musquarro</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	August 22-29	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 2	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 3	<i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	September 4-7	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	September 5-9	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 6-10	<i>Empress of France</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	September 17-25	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	September 18-22	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 19-23	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
London.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 5	<i>Beaver Glen</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	September 2-10	<i>Asia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	September 5-11	<i>Beaverlake</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	September 16-23	<i>Vandalia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	August 25-28	<i>Manchester Shipper</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	September 1-4	<i>Manchester City</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	September 8-11	<i>Manchester Regiment</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	September 15-18	<i>Manchester Progress</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 4	<i>Cairnvalona</i> <i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	September 4-8		
Swansea.....	September 9-15	<i>Bristol City</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	August 20-25	† <i>Royston Grange</i> <i>Mormactide</i> <i>Bowhill</i>	Furness Withy Montreal Shipping Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo.....	August 30		
Montevideo.....	September 18-21		
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	August 26-28 September 19-26 Sept. 29-Oct. 1	<i>Laholm</i> † <i>Apollo</i> (r) <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American Saguenay Terminals Swedish American
Maracaibo.....			
La Guaira.....			
Puerto Cabello.....	August 26-28 Aug. 30-Sept. 4 Sept. 29-Oct. 1	<i>Laholm</i> † <i>Shakespeare Park</i> <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American Saguenay Terminals Swedish American
West Indies—			
Bermuda.....	August 17-26 Aug. 27-Sept. 3 September 9-17	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i> <i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r) * <i>Canadian Challenger</i> (r)	Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Canadian National
Antigua.....			
Barbados.....			
Grenada.....			
St. Kitts.....			
St. Lucia.....			
St. Vincent.....			
Trinidad.....			
Dominica.....			
Montserrat.....			
British Guiana.....			
Jamaica.....	August 25-30	<i>Danaholm</i>	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Puerto Rico.....	August 26-28 Sept. 29-Oct. 1	<i>Laholm</i> <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
Bahamas.....	August 17 September 9-17	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	September 10 September 20	* <i>Canadian Challenger</i> (r) * <i>Canadian Observer</i> <i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National Canadian National Canadian National

Departures from Quebec

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands— Rotterdam..... Amsterdam.....	August 28-29 September 18-19	<i>Tabinta</i> <i>Kota Inten</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	August 22-25	<i>Lake Traverse</i>	Pickford and Black
Santiago.....	September 17-20	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Iceland—			
Reykjavik.....	August 23-24	<i>Trollafoss</i>	F. K. Warren
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	August 23-27	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	August 24-26	<i>Mary Sweeney</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	August 24-26	<i>Reo II</i>	Rowling's Limited
St. John's.....	August 29-30	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	September 3-6	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	September 7-9	<i>Mary Sweeney</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	September 8-12	<i>Newfoundland</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	September 10-22	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	September 10-13	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	September 22-26	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 2	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
Corner Brook.....	September 1-2	<i>Mary Sweeney</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	{ August 29-30 September 10-11	<i>Atlantic Charter</i> <i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	August 23-27	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	September 8-12	<i>Newfoundland</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	September 22-26	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	August 27	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	September 18	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda.....	August 24-27	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	September 10-13	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	September 17-20	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
Jamaica.....	August 22-25	<i>Lake Traverse</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	September 17-20	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con. Bermuda..... Antigua..... Barbados..... Grenada..... St. Kitts..... St. Lucia..... St. Vincent..... Trinidad..... Dominica..... Montserrat.....	August 22-31 September 4-12	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r) * <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	September 11-12	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo.....	September 11-12	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti— Port au Prince.....	September 11-12	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Venezuela— La Guaira..... Puerto Cabello.....	September 11-12	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques... Beira.....	September 7	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques...	Aug. 31-Sept. 17	<i>Vedby</i>	North Pacific
Africa-South— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 17 September 7	<i>Vedby</i> <i>Silversandal</i>	North Pacific Dingwall Cotts
Walvis Bay.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 17	<i>Vedby</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina— Rosario..... Buenos Aires.....	August 29 September 29	<i>Hindanger</i> <i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Australia— Townsville..... Brisbane..... Sydney..... Melbourne..... Adelaide.....	September 15	<i>Kookaburra</i>	Empire Shipping
Sydney.....	September 10	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	August 26	<i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp.....	September 7	<i>Pont Leveque</i>	Empire Shipping
Antwerp.....	September 26	<i>Argentina</i>	Gardner Johnson
Canal Zone—			
Balboa.....	September 8	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	September 10	<i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Valparaiso.....	August 29	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso.....	September 29	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Antofagasta.....	September 8	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Arica.....			
Valparaiso.....			
China—			
Shanghai.....	September 28	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Tsingtao.....			
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....	August 27-28	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	September 17	<i>Glimmaren</i>	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura.....	September 8	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil.....	September 8	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	August 9-28	<i>Lake Tatla</i>	Canada Shipping
Fiji Islands—			
Suva.....	September 10	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
France—			
Le Havre.....	September 7	<i>Pont Leveque</i>	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	August 27	<i>Quachita Victory</i>	Anglo Canadian
Piraeus.....	Late September	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
Hawaii—			
Honolulu.....	September 10	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Hong Kong.....	{ August 27-28 September 28	<i>China Mail</i> <i>Vingnes</i>	American Mail Line Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay.....	September 25	<i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....	September 5	<i>Samarinda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Bombay.....	September 10	<i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....			
Italy—			
Genoa.....	Late September	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
Naples.....			
Genoa.....	August 27	<i>Quachita Victory</i>	Anglo Canadian
Morocco—			
Casablanca.....	Late September	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam.....	September 7	<i>Pont Leveque</i>	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam.....			
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	September 10	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Peru—			
Callao.....	August 29	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Callao.....	September 29	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Mollendo.....	September 8	<i>Santa Juana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Persian Gulf.....	September 10	<i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Philippines—			
Manila.....	September 10	<i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	September 18	<i>Samarinda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	September 25	<i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	September 28	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Stockholm.....	August 26	<i>Golden Gate (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg.....	September 26	<i>Argentina (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Trieste.....	August 27	<i>Quachita Victory</i>	Anglo Canadian
	September	<i>Samuel Colt</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
London.....	August 15-30	<i>Lake Lillooet</i>	Anglo Canadian
London.....	August 26	<i>Golden Gate (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
London.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 10	<i>Lake Atlin</i>	Canada Shipping
London.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 7	<i>Lake Nipigon</i>	Western Canada
London.....	September 26	<i>Argentina (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	August 29	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Montevideo.....	September 29	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo.....	September 17	<i>Glimmaren</i>	Empire Shipping
La Guaira.....			
Puerto Cabello.....			

New Zealand Timber Production Establishes a Record

Wellington, July 21, 1948.—(FTS)—New Zealand timber mills' drive for record production in 1947-48 has been an outstanding success. Total production of all timber for the year ending March 31, 1948, was 429,000,000 board feet, an increase of 72,000,000 on the previous year. Nearly half the record figure was rimu, which accounted for 195,000,000 board feet or 45.7 per cent of the total. The second highest category was insignis pine, which comprised 32.3 per cent of the whole production. Kauri represented only 0.3 per cent.

The Rotorua forest conservancy led all other districts in both rimu and insignis production with 53,600,000 and 43,600,000 board feet respectively. Westland, Wellington, Auckland and Southland followed in that order in the production of rimu, while for insignis pine output, Rotorua was followed by Canterbury, Auckland, Wellington, Nelson and Southland. Rotorua also led in overall production, with 121,900,000 board feet.

The increase in annual production was shared by both indigenous and exotic timbers. There had been a steady decline in production of indigenous timber in recent years, but this was abruptly arrested last year. There was an increase of 46,000,000 board feet of indigenous timber and 26,000,000 of exotic during 1947-48. The North Island is now producing a surplus for which an export market is necessary. Shipping through Auckland is difficult to arrange so that efforts are being made to induce shipping to load at Tauranga.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), City Mutual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Foresom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. MAGUIRE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Band. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—Office of the Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.

Cable address, *Canadian Frankfurt/Main*.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.
Bombay—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.
Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—R. V. N. GORDON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne — YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—A. W. EVANS, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Detroit—J. H. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Aug. 9	Nominal Quotations Aug. 16
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	•2977	•2977
		Free	•2085	•2085
Australia.....	Pound		3•2240	3•2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc		•0228	•0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano		•0238	•0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar		•8396	•8396
Brazil.....	Cruzerio		•0544	•0544
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	•0517	•0517
		Export	•0322	•0322
Colombia.....	Peso		•5714	•5714
Cuba.....	Peso		1•0000	1•0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna		•0200	•0200
Denmark.....	Krone		•2083	•2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre		•0740	•0740
Egypt.....	Pound		4•1330	4•1330
Eire.....	Pound		4•0300	4•0300
Fiji.....	Pound		3•6306	3•6306
Finland.....	Markka		•0073	•0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc	Off.	•0046	•0046
		Free	•0032	•0032
French Empire—African.....	Franc		•0079	•0079
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc		•0201	•0201
Haiti.....	Gourde		•2000	•2000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar		•2518	•2518
Iceland.....	Krona		•1541	•1541
India.....	Rupee		•3022	•3022
Iraq.....	Dinar		4•0300	4•0300
Italy.....	Lira		•0017	•0017
Jamaica.....	Pound		4•0300	4•0300
Malaya.....	Dollar		•4701	•4701
Mexico.....	Peso		.....	.....
Netherlands.....	Florin		•3769	•3769
Netherlands East Indies.....	Florin		•3769	•3769
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin		•5302	•5302
New Zealand.....	Pound		3•2402	3•2402
Norway.....	Krone		•2015	•2015
Pakistan.....	Rupee		•3022	•3022
Palestine.....	Pound		4•0300	4•0300
Peru.....	Sol		•1538	•1538
Philippines.....	Peso		•5000	•5000
Portugal.....	Escudo		•0403	•0403
Siam.....	Baht		•1000	•1000
Spain.....	Peseta		•0916	•0916
Sweden.....	Krona		•2783	•2783
Switzerland.....	Franc		•2336	•2336
Turkey.....	Pound		•3571	•3571
Union of South Africa.....	Pound		4•0300	4•0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound		4•0300	4•0300
United States.....	Dollar		1•0000	1•0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	•6583	•6583
		Uncontrolled	•5618	•5618
Venezuela.....	Bolivar		•2985	•2985